cible.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1872.

OUR KILKENNY CATS.

CRIMINATIONS AND RECRIMINATIONS IN THE RADICAL CAMP.

A Terrible Excoriation of the Bolters Chiffonier Mackey Throwing Chinese Stink Grenades-The Work of the Rival Conventions - The Two Tickets Completed-A Choice of Evils for the People's Consideration-Both Factions Lick-Spittling Grant and Bidding for Futere Plunder.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, August 26. The "regular" or Moses wing of the Republican State Convention reassembled at about noon, and the discussion of the platform writcomplittee on resolutions last Friday was commenced. A considerable number of amendments were made to the original draft and the platform as finally adopted, is as follows, (the amendments being in small capitals :)

First. We affirm our earnest adhesion to the platform of principles adopted by the National To the Ku Klux we must say, we have done Republican Convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June, 1872, as embodying the true ideas of American progress, and impelled by the spirit of the American Union.

Second. We support for President and Vice-President of the United States, U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, knowing that the safety of the nation and the rights of all American citizens will be secure under their administra-

Third. We pledge ourselves to effect, in stantly, a financial reform in the State goveroment, by suspending the payment of the interest on every bond of the State to which can be attached the shadow of a suspicion, and providing for the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the unquestionably walld debt, AND THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY SHALL BE PLEDGED TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE MEANING AND INTENT OF THIS

Fourth. In the interest of financial reform and good government, we pledge ourselves to throw around the State treasury every safeguard necessary to insure the faithful application of the public funds solely to the public service, pursuant to just laws enacted, in the interest of the whole people of South Carolina.

Fifth. As essential to the reform herein

guaranteed, and imperatively demanded by the people as the vital necessity of the State, we shall require that the public expenses shall be reduced within the' public revenues, to be derived from a moderate system of taxation. based upon a fair and equitable assessment of all property liable to taxation under the constitution. To effect this needed reduction in expenditures, we insist that there shall be an immediate reduction in the salaries of all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, in the State and counties, and that there shall be a judicious reduction in the number of the public offices themselves; AND THAT THE NUM-BERFOF ATTACHES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL BE LIMITED BY LAW.

Sixth. Experience having proved that the general license law, although honestly designed by the Legislature to relieve the burdens of taxation on real estate, is, in its practical operations, odious and oppressive, we pledge ourselves to its instant repoal.

Seventh. Belleving from sad experience that it is of necessity a safeguard to the public treasury that all its transactions should be constantly open to public inspection, and always under the eye of the people, we pledge ourselves to secure the enactment of a law providing that no moneys shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation, specifying the amount to be paid, and such payment shall be made only upon countersigned by the Governor, and requiring the comptroller-general and treasurer to publish, daily, a statement of the transactions of their respective offices, showing what warrants have been drawn, and the receipts and disbursements during the past twenty-four

Eighth. WE PLEDGE OURSELVES THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE SHALL HENCE-FORTH BE SO ADMINISTERED IN ALL ITS DE-PARTMENTS THAT NEITHER THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS NOR THE ASYLUMS OF CHARITY SHALL BE CLOSED FOR WANT OF PROPER MAINTENANCE BY

Ninth. WE MAINTAIN THE AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO INTERPOSE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF DOMESTIC TRANQUILLITY IN THE SEVERAL STATES, AND WE ACKNOWLEDGE WITH GRATITUDE SUCH INTERPOSITION IN THIS STATE; AND WITH THE HOPE THAT THE EXAM-PLES LATELY PRESENTED TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD FROM WITHIN OUR BORDERS WILL AVAIL TO ASSURE TO OUR PEOPLE THE ENJOY-MENT OF FREE SPEECH AND HUMAN RIGHTS, WE INVOKE FOR SUCH VIOLATORS OF THE ENFORCE-MENT LAW OF CONGRESS AS WERE IGNORANT AND UNDESIGNING THE MERCIFUL EXERCISE OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Tenth. With a full faith in the virtue of these principles, confessing our errors of legislation and administration in the past, which have wrought grievous injury to the State, we appeal to all true Republicans to unite in bearing our candidate to victory, to prove to the -world that in South Carolina Republicanism and good government are not inconsistent with each other.

Eleventh. WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO THE ENACTMENT AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROPER LAWS FOR THE LIBERAL ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO OUR STATE FROM ALL QUAR-TERS OF THE WORLD TO THE END THAT THE AR-ABLE LAND IN THE STATE, THREE-FOURTHS OF WHICH NOW LIES FALLOW, MAY BE BROUGHT INTO SPEEDY CULTIVATION, MANUFACTORIES BE ESTABLISHED, AND OUR GRAND MATERIAL RE-SOURCES DEVELOPED UNDER OUR BENEFICIAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WHICH RECOGNIZES AS BETWEEN CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA NO DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR OR

In addition to these amendments, S. J. Lee moved to amend the seventh plank so as to promise semi-monthly, instead of daily, reports of the transactions of the treasury and comptroller's office, but the amendment was strenuously opposed and finally withdrawn.

The ninth plank, as above printed, was offered by Moses as a substitute for the eighth in the House he was the special advocate of resolution in the original draft, which asserted that the enforcement of the laws and an en- his name also appeared as the owner of during peace could best be secured in the State by the co operation of the citizens in a mutual respect for the rights of property and person guaranteed by the laws. The introduction of the substitute by Moses provoked a lively discussion. June Mobley opposed its adoption, objecting, especially, to the recommendation of Executive elemency to some of the persons convicted of violations of the enforcement laws, because, he said, every one of the Ku-Klux had sense enough to know

very well what they were doing. John Cochran, of Anderson, said there was

the Republicans had not been free from fault. We should, he said, torgive what they have done, and ask them to forgive us for what we have done. I have myself done wrong, but if I do wrong again, I hope that God will remove me from the face of the earth. The so-called their numbers, than the rest of the party. Tim Hurley boasts that he has handled us fellows successfully. If he did, it was when the Republican Legislature was new and its members were honest. He is no better than one who prostitutes a young girl and then brands her as a strumpet. One of those Bolters has signed as many pay certificates as Moses has. They say their candidate, F. Gary, has been like one in a hornel's nest. If so, he ought to sting that crew to death. It these so-called ter by Judge Mackey and submitted by the Reformers had not helped us we should not have been half so bad. Anderson will give her usual majority against them. I do not charge Tomlinson with dishonesty, but his conduct as auditor proves him incompetent, for when he resigned, his office was in hopeless confusion. Such a man is unfit for Governor. wrong and you have done wrong, so we will shake hands and say no more about it.

Congressman Ediott made a strong speech supporting the resolution. He claimed that the colored people, even those who had been beaten and malmed by the Ku-Klux had the kindest feeling towards the whites, and, he said, we must show now that we have no desire to keep up disorder but desire all the pecple of South Carolina to enjoy the blessings of peace. We must be magnanimous and forgive

as we hope to be forgiven. T. J. Mackey also supported the resolution. He said he had traversed the Ku-Klux region, and he had also seen them in the courts. Out of the eighty-five who had been convicted, not more than three or four were men of ordinary culture. The rest were of the humblest class LEGISLATURE, ELECTED BY THE REPUBLICAN of white workingmen. In April last, President Grant had told him that he would within a brief period exercise executive clemency owards the ignorant prisoners.

> The resolution was then adopted by a vote of seventy-four to eighteen, and the platform was adopted as a whole.

> The platform, as a whole, was then adopted. White, a colored delegate from Union County, on the Neagle ticket, explained that he had gone into the Bolters' Convention, but could not stand it, and had come back to his old love, with which to live or die.

Comptroller-General Neagle followed, showing the peculiar position of York County, and enthusiastically advocated Moses, to whom he

pled red all his influence and power. T. J. Mackey rose to a privileged question, and said I propose to reply now to the attacks of the Reform or Bolters' Convention. My first assailant is D. T. Corbin, and I shrink from touching him with the loathing of a surgeon who dissects a putrid corpse. He is an index of the measure of reform proposed. On the banks of the Nile stands a column, the Milometer, which marks the rise and fail of the waters of that river by the mud line. Corbin is the Nilometer of the rise of corruption in South Carolina. His first appearance was as a provost judge on Wadmalaw Island, in 1865. His chief confederate there, as now, was C. C. Bowen. His conduct there was so Infamous that an investigation was demanded. Bowen, who was less guilty, but more unfortunate, was sent to prison for stealing the funds of the freedmen; but Corbin escaped. He next appeared as a State senator, when his first act was to champion the bill to fund the bills of the Pank of the State, the courts having decided that these bills were not receivable for taxes. Corbin worked the bill through, thus beginning a new debt for which the people of the State had absolutely no benefit. Senator F. A. Sawyer is registered int of the comptroller-general, duly as having forty-six thousand dollars of these bank bills, for which he paid ten cents on the dollar, and, through Corbin, those bills and hundreds of thousands of like bills were funded at par. Next he appeared as the manager of the phosphate bill, which gave an immense source of State revenue to a private corporation. By a system of debauchery theretofore unknown, he succeeded in getting the bill through the Legislature. Scott veloed the bill, and Corbin telegraphed, "Damn the veto. I have money enough to pass the bill over his head." And he did pass it. Others have dallied with Corruption, but Corbin has clasped her naked form to his bosom. When Corruption stalked through the legislative halls, she leaned on the stout arm of D. T. Corbin, and her diamonds shone with the tears of an outraged people. As soon as the bill passed, Corbin was registered as the owner of forty thousand dollars worth of stock of the phosphate company. He next championed the general rallroad bill, for which he received as a senator, not as an attorney, the sum of three thousand dollars. He next figures in connection with the sinking fund commission, receiving seven thousand dollars as a senator for the services he rendered. Like certain miracles of vegetation, which grow torty feet in one night. Corbin

sprang from poverty to opulence in the flash of an eye. I deal with his public record, and will not raise the veil which covers his private life. It is sufficient to say that he and Bowen might well be appointed the two superintendents of markal relations in this State. I now pass to G. W. Clark, who endorses Reuben Tomlinson's political paper, and vows that Corbin is the soul of truth. For the sake of argument I will admit that Corbin is truthful, and here is Corbin's opinion of Clark.

Judge Mackey here read and exhibited the

following autograph letter, written and signed

by Mr. Corbin, unless the signature be a very Thus we have to smoke the rats out. Damn 'em! They are worse than rebels; for we know what to expect of them. Clark in my judgment is the most contemptible, dirty devil in the whole gang. He furnishes the backbone and animus of the whole fight. For God's sake kill him off for any apppointment or promotion. He was low and mean enough to ask for my endorsement for the office of o ector a few days ago. I'd see him in hell first.

He defles all law and the Rep and yet asks them for an office. and the Republican party; D. T. CORBIN. (Signed) A month later Corbin endorsed Clark as a staunch Republican and the soul of honor, and recommended him for collector. I pass now to Reuben Tomlinson, and again charge that the phosphate bill. As soon as that bill passed forty thousand dollars' worth of phosphate stock. At that time Renben Tomlinson, as the auditor of the State, was required to receive returns of the quantity of phosphate mind. He was also employed by the Greenville and Columbia Bailroad Company, and at the very time was engaged as State auditor in assessing its property for taxation. As a pioneer of education Tomlinson signally failed, as his conduct in Beaufort, as a freedman's bureau commissioner, shows that he refused to do for the colored people what his succes-

sor instantly did. He pretends to be coy, but | for sheriff.

no doubt the Ku-Klux had done wrong, but | this bolt was organized last July, when a circular was sent out inviting certain persons to assemble in Charleston, to organize a movement in opposition to the present State administration. The circu'ar offered to pay all expenses to and from Charleston, and was signed by Sawyer, Corbin, Cark and Tomlin-Bolters have stolen more, in proportion to son. In accordance with a natural law all the rogues gravitated to that common centre. I now take up F. A. Sawyer. On December 10. 1863, he enrolled himself in the Confederate army, in Charleston, in the company of Capt. A. H. Brown. He did duty and served as guard at the Workhouse, where Union priso ners were confined. On September 13, 1864, when the Confederacy was in its death throes, Sawyer obtained a pass and went to the Union lines. Time passed. He was elected senator; I protested against his being seated, and Bowen made affidavit to the fact that Sawyer was a member of a blockade-running company, which was engaged in importing rebel arms until 1864. Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson voted against his admission; and on December 12, 1869, Senator Wilson, in the Senate, alluding to Sawyer, said: "I hope the time will soon come when the Southern States will be represented by true statesmen, and not by petty politicians." Another word about Corbin. His opposition to Judge Carpenter in 1870 was because Carpenter would not soil the ermine of the Circuit Court by giving a decision in favor of the phosphate company. To Judge Orr, I extend the charity of silence. But I sorely feel his detection. He signed the ordinance of secession, and I, at his mandate, entered the Confederate army. When I was near the bullet and the bayonet, Orr was far in the rear studying the law of safe distances as applied to projectiles. Corbin is infamous in private life and odious for public corruption. It is natural that Bowen should be with Bolters, for he has been controlled by bolters these sixteen years, during which time he has been beyond the bolts of Jalis. When he was pardoned for bigamy, I told President Grant hat Bowen had been cashlered from the Confederate army for forgery and had murdered Colonel White. Grant was astounded and shocked. He thought Bowen had rendered services to the Union, but such as he could render the laws of civilized warfare do not allow. Another Reformer is M. McLaughlin, who is indicted for fraudulent conduct as county commissioner, and has just been discharged from Jail on a charge of larceny. If the Bolters had any regard for the proprieties, they would have held their convention within the walls of the penitentlary. Judge Orr was right in saying that the bolt is supported by tried Republicans. It is supported, indeed, by Republicans who have been tried and convicted. The Bolters have neither principles nor constituents, and as soon as the canvass ends, will fly the yellow hospital flag to mark the place of their killed and wounded. Whipper is another reformer. He says there has been gambling in State bonds. Well, he is an authority on gambling, as a recent little game in Columbia shows. Others gamble as an amusement-he is a gambler by profession. Whipper was a sinklug fund commissioner. It became his duty to transfer to the Blue Ridge Rulroad Company the stock of that company owned by the State. He refused to sign until he was paid ten thousand dollars. I dare George S. Cameron, of Charleston, to deny that he was so lackmailed by this reformer. Edwin F. Gary is the nominee of the reformers for State treasurer. Tols man is the intimate friend of Scott, and was his candidate for treasurer on the regular licket. His nomination is the proof of an alliance between the Bolters and Scott. The Bolters have one other

> flashes of wit were greeted with long continued bursts of applause and laughter. At the conclusion of this speech the conven-

> recruit, B. F. Whittemore, of West Point cadet-

selling fame. Another limb has fallen from

the Republican tree, but it has fallen because

of its own rottenness. In conclusion, Mackey

declared that he and his party meant genuine

reform, and events would prove to the whites

of this State that they meant what they said.

Judge Mackey was listened to throughout his

speech with the most rapt attention, and his

flights of vituperative eloquence and frequent

tion took a recess of one hour. Upon reassembling the State convention proceeded to nominate Presidential electors with the following result : First District, S. A. Swails, mulatto, State senator from Williamsburg. Second District, W. N. Tafr. white, coroner of Charleston. Third District, Heary Sparnick, white, of Alken. Fourth District, T. J. Mackey, white, Circuit Court judge, Chester. For electors for the State at large, the following were the candidates: D. H. Chamberlain, Wm. Gurney, Governor Scott and B. G. Youm, white, and M. R. Delany, W. H. Nash, C. D. Loundes, W. H. Jones, Jr., and E. P. Small, black. A ballot having been had, D. H. Chamberlain, attorney-general, received seventy-six votes, Wm. Gurney, treasurer of Charleston, seventy-four, and W. B. Nash, black, senator from Richland, sixtyfive votes; Scott received one vote, Delany ran strong, and come within three votes o election.

The Statehouse Convention adopted rules of organization as reported by the committee and the following State central committee was elected. R. B. Eiliott, chairman; vicepresident, J. L. Neagle, this appointment being fought by Smalls, of Beaufort; treasurer W. B. Nash, elected. F. J. Moses, Jr., in eulogistic speech, nominated C. D. Melton as a member of the State executive committee and he was elected unanimously. In answer to a question it was announced that Mr. Mel ton supported the regular ticket. Congress man Ruiney, elected; E. W. M. Mackey, elect ed; H. G. Worthington, elected; J. M. Allen, of Greenville, elected; C. D. Hayne, of Barnwell, elected; M. L. Delany, of Charleston, elected; R. S. Bennett, of Beaulort, elected. The election of county chairmen being next in order, the following were elected: Abbeville, H. H. Ellison; Aiken, P. R. Rivers; Anderson, J. R. Cochran; Barnwell, to be filled by the executive committee on recommendation of the county delegation; Beaufort, Robert Smalls; for Charleston, E. W. M. Mackey was nominated, which led to an excited debate, endlog in the withdrawal of the delegation for consultation; Chester, John Lee, elected; Chesterfield, T. L. Westen elected; Clarendon, Rev. Wm. Meyrant, elected; Colleton, G. F. McIntyre, elected; Darlington, P. O. Flood, elected Edgefield, J. H. McDevitt elected; Fairfield. M. S. Miller elected; Greenville, Wilson Cooke elected; Georgetown, Jas. H. Balney elected; Horry, James Thornton elected; Kershaw, A. W. Hough elected; Lancaster, Allen Hutson elected. The convention will adjourn at a late hour to-night subject to a cail of the chairman, in order to meet any emergency

that may arise. There is no doubt that Mac-

key will be chairman for Charleston County,

which will give him the regular nomination

The Bolters' Convention met this morning, and the nomination for

lieutenant-governor being in order, W. L. Jervey, (colored) of Charleston, nominated James N. Hayne, (colored) of Barnwell, and he was chosen by acclamation. Macon B. Allen, (colored) the law partner of Whipper, in the firm of Whipper, Eillott & Allen, was nominated by A. C. Richmond, for secretary of State, and H. E. Hayne, of Marion, also nominated. Bowen supported Allen on the ground that Hayne was the nominee of the Moses faction, with which the Bolters could have nothing to do. Allen was chosen. J. Scott Murray (white) of Anderson, was nominated by Whipper for comptabler and chosen. Edwin F. Gary, the present State auditor was nominated treasurer. Judge Orr sald that Gary was offered fifty thousand dollars to stop the proceedings against Blue Ridge scrip and refused to take it. Gary was chosen. J. M. Sullivan nominated B. L. Roberts, colored, of Greenville, for superintendent of education. Whittemore nominated the present incumbent, J. K. Jillson, and made a speech bitterly attacking T. J. Mackey. Roberts was chosen. Philip Ezeklel, colored, of Beautort, was nominated by acclamation as adjutantgeneral. For Congressman at large, the candidates were George W. Clark. collector at Charleston, L. Cass Carpenter, editor of the Columbia Union; Louis taken hold of by the combination that engin-Johnson, ex-United States marshal, and Joseph Quash, colored, formerly a Charleston barber. Poinler supported Johnson on the ground of his Ku-Klux service. Bowen withdrew Johnson. Byas seconded Carpenter as an influential Radical leader in the State, and the other. Hence the combination were able he said he was authorized to say that Carpenter and the Columbia Union would go tooth and toe-nall with the Bolters. Clark and Carpenter were withdrawn, however, and Quash was nominated. A resolution was adopted that the chair appoint a committee of seven to frame a plan of organization. Judge Orr appointed on the committee W. J. Whipper B. F. Whittemore, C. C. Bowen, W. E. Earle, S. Corley, B. Byas and S. Gaillard. A recess was then taken until eight P. M.

The Bolters, at their night session, adopted the platform already published in THE NEWS. adding a plank that every legitimate encour agement should be extended to those developing the natural resources of the State, and that the interest of the laborer concur with that of capital in demanding an earnest effort to develop the new and varied industries within our borders as a means of improving the condition and increasing the wages of the also adopted an address to the Republican party of the State, setting forth the reason of this movement, and reviewing the course of the present State Administration. The committee on organization recommended that the State executive committee be elected by the conversion with headquesters of Columbia. bone and sinew of the State. The convention convention, with headquarters at Columbia and that a chairman be elected for each district and each county. The executive committee was then elected, as follows: C. C. Bowen, chairman; W. R. Jervey, D. T. Corbin, S. Lee, members from the State at large; B. F. Whittemore, member from the First Congressional District; W. J. Whipper, second; J. L. Orr, third; S. T. Poinier, fourth; James Brennan, of Charleston, secretary and treasurer. The county chairmen are as follows: Charleston County, W. H. Thompson; Beautort, W. C. Morrison; Orangeburg, W. N. Mouni; Greenville, Thomas Bryan; Alken, Frank Arnim; Lexington, John J. Dent; Marion, E. Pryor; Oconee, Alex. Bryce; Pickens, A. M. Folger; Union, John Williams; Spartanburg, Tarant Bryan; York, Ben. Briggs; Darlington, J. S. Fillebrown; Newberry, Mat. Grey; Ches-

terfield, Thos. S. Cavanugh; Sumter, Sam Lee; Clarendon, Wm. Dixon. A resolution was adopted that the nominees for Presidential electors of the Statehouse Convention be declared the nominees of this body. This excited some discussion on the ground that it was possible that, after endorsing those electors, they might sell out and leave the State at the mercy of the Democrats. Judge Orr shared this distrust, but believed that the Statehouse electors would not dare to go back on Grant. The danger might be met if need be by calling a new convention. He declared that no two men were more in earnest in desiring the success of this movement than Grant and Wilson. If this movement failed to secure the integrity of the Republican party in national politics, it would wholly fall in its purpose. Orr then announced that the business of the convention was closed, and a delegate moved three cheers for Grant and Wilson. Orr said it was not necessary to put that question, and led off nimself with a huge howl for the Philadelphia candidates. The convention then adjourned

sine die. H. W. Parvis, the colored nominee of the regular convention for adjutant-general, and Major Sam. Dickerson, of Charleston, had a lively altercation in the Statehouse to-day Dickerson, with bloody threats, drew a pisto on Purvis, but was collared by the bystanders and nobody was hurt.

The	RIVAL FICE	ets,
as now complete	d, are as follo	ws:
Officers. Governor F. I.'t-Governor F. Treasurer F. Scc'f of State. H Att'y-General. S. Comp'r-Gen'l S. Adj'-General. H Sup't Educat'n.J. Longres J.	Regulars J. M. Ses, Jr H. Gleaves, c. L. Cardozo, c. E. Hayne, c. M. Melton L. Hoge W. Purvis, c. K. Jillson	Bolters. R. Tomilnson J. N. Havne, E. F. Gary. M. B. Allen, c. J. T. Gre ne. J. S. Murray P. Ezekiel, c. B. L. Koberts.

Many of the delegates have left Columbia by this evening's trains, and the rest will proba bly leave to-morrow morning. F. W. D.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS BY

TELEGRAPH.

(From the Financial Chronic'e, August 24.) There is increased complaint in our tele grams to-night of the prevalence of rust and the shedding of bolls, while the report of the presence and injury done by the army worm in Alabama are more emphatic. On the other hand they have had rain in Texas which, if i has been extensive enough, may help to im-prove the prospects in that State, which had begun to be less favorable on account of the drought. Our Galveston correspondent states that it has rained for two days there; picking that it has rained for two days are refer, pennly is progressing finely, and the planters are marketing their cotton freely. Our telegram from New Orleans to-night says that this week it has rained more than half the week—showers has rained more than fall the week—showers and heavy rain storms. At Mobile it has rain ed one day. Crop accounts are said to be less favorable, as the army worm is reported to be everywhere and doing much damage. To the same effect is our dispatch from Montgomery. It states that the worms have already gomery. It states that the worms have already done great injury. Our Macon correspondent says it has rained there one day this week. Cotton is opening rapidly. The receipts of new cotton up to to-night were thirteen bales, against five bales last year. It has also rained one day at Columbus. Much rust is reported on the gray lands. There has been no rain at Augusta; the group's promising new cotton. at Augusta; the crop is promising; new cotton comes in slowly. At Savannah it has rained three days; crop reports less favorable. The omplaints of rust are becoming more extensive. At Memphis the plant is said to be shedding, and the reports less favorable.

THE CHICAGO SMASH.

BLACK TUESDAY -- COLLAPSE OF THE GREAT WHEAT CORNER.

Fearful Panic Among the Grain Men-Frantic Scenes on 'Change-Commission Merchants Losing More Than a the Great Fire, &c., &c.

The wheat market of Chicago has been in state of excitement almost ever since the fire. Early in the year it was rumored among com mercial men that the wheat crop of Europe must be very short, and that the crop of the United States would also be much below the average. In the fore part of May two or three prominent operators conceived the idea of straining the market for June delivery. They were joined by George F. Harding, of the firm of Harding & McCoy, the well known lawyers of that city, and succeeded in running through a corner, popularly known as "Harding's corner," which collapsed about the same time in the month as the present corner, and was generally supposed to have netted a loss to Mr. Harding of nearly five hundred thousand bushels. It was no nearer a success than this one. The market subsided into quietness for some little time, and was then eered the making of the bubble which burst last Tuesday. They operated through a number of brokers, not less than a dozen of whom were employed at different times, and it is said that none of them knew the business of to buy in a large amount of opilons before their project was suspected. It is probable that they purchased more; than 3,000,000 bushels of "ahorts" on the option called "cellers August;" but nobody expected this, though it was suspected that they were about to corner the market. The Chicago Tribune

of Wednesday says: The burning of the Iowa elevator showed that Hugh Maner, a member of the ring, had shipped out some 215,000 bushels of corn that did not belong to him, but was simply stored in his house by other partier, and used the money realized for that corn to deposit as marging on his wheat contracts. The inculty margins on his wheat contracts. The inquiry was at once instituted, "Was the same thing being done by other elevators; and if so, what s-curity did the holders of grain paper, popularly called 'grain receipts,' have for their money or for the delivery of grain when they should call for it from the warehousemen?" Hence arose a widespread want of confidence. Parties who were short both in the city and country called upon the combination for large enosits of money as murgins to secure to

THE BEGINNING.

The market weakened on Saturday. The The market weakened on Salurday. The general crowd of operators knew nothing of the circumstance that the comptroller of the currency had notified the banks of this city that they must adhere to the terms of the law noder which they were chartered; that they should not loan any more than 10 per cent, of their capital to any one man or firm. But the banks had notified the combination of this test can the knewledge. That they could not banks had notified the combination of this lact, and the knowledge that they could not raise money on collateral as before rendered them powerless to operate. They were unable to buy up all the grain that was offered in the market on Saturday, and the price fell several cents in consequence. The market weakened also on Monday for the same reason, the receipts of grain being very liberal, while the clique were only able to buy sparingly. It was not till five o'clock, however, that the great break occurred. At the "call" on Monday afternoon, which lasted from about half-past three to half-past four o'clock, wheat was rather leverish, but exhibrom about nai-past three to nai-past four o'clock, wheat was rather leverish, but exhibited little change in price. After the call was over, when the crowd had gathered on the sidewalk in front of Central Block, at about suspicion that the clique was powerless, and it was whispered around by a lew of the know-ing ones that no nurther ald could be expected from the banks. Confusion worse confounded followed. There were one hundred sellers to one buyer, and amid the most intense ex the price of wheat tell rapidly through a range of about twenty-three cents in three-quariers of an hour, making a total decline of thirty cents for the day. Still the time was one of the most intense know-nothingism. No one seemed to be aware of the condition of the market or of the consequences: but in the evening there was much figuring up of accounts and preparation for a call of mar other break. Yesterday morning the mar ket opened lower than at the close of the preceding evening, but became firmer, and advanced some four cents within a few minutes. the transactions being confined, however, to outside operators. Then came the call for margins, and as one after another, upon whom these calls were served, falled to respond, there was another season of panic, during which every person seemed to mistrust his

neighbor. FRANTIC SCENES ON 'CHANGE. The scene was one which is not likely to be

repeated again in Chicago for many years.
In the intensity of the excitement produced by the meeting of gentlemen in no numor to trust one another, but rather prepared to doubt the inspired record liself, the most exdoubt the inspired record liself, the most ex-traordinary gesticulations were indulged in. Jacksonville, in the event of the destruction of the insane asylum, would have presented a scene of not more than ordinary exchement as compared with that produced by the explosion of Mr. Lyon's forpedo. Young men, lat-tening on the remote prospect of operating largely in the future, and thus consoling themlargaly in the fature, and thus consoling pos-seives for their present very sucordinate posi-tions, were running in every conceivable direction, bearing mysterious slips of paper direction, bearing mysterious slips of paper upposed to signify some obligations. sought checks, produced grain receipts, asked questions heartiessly, and received nervous repiles; communicated mysteriously with their respective employers, who were apparently driven to occasional frenzy by the news imparted. Men with the last drop of perspira parted. Men with the last drop of perspira-tion oczing from their foreheads ran excitedly from one to another of the members of the illustrions board, as though the mercury was not above a hundred degrees in that uncom-fortable half. Indifferent to hear, and only conscious of some incomprenensible catastroconscious of some incomprehensible catastro-phe, these amiable gentiemen spent the for-noon most unpleasantly. They christened the day of disaser "Buck Tuesday," and quoted the famous Back Friday of Messrs. Fisk and Coroin. The excitement in the Gold-Room could scarcely have been greater. The panic extended to corn in a minor degree, as the combination was know to be largely interested n cora. Soen John B. Lyon notified a number of parties who had grain to deliver to him that they must "protect themselves," meaning that if they could not "held" the grain they should sell it out to somebody else. This caused imsell it out to somebody else. This caused im-mense quantities of grain to be thrown upon the market, and resulted in a decline of fi-teen cents from the highest figures touched during the morning. After this the market relapsed into a semi-comatose condition, with fittle doing for nearly an hour. Then it be-came somewhat firmer, us it was found that the offerings were nearly all exhausted, and closed with little apparent excitement. It may be mentioned here that one or two onerators, who are among our moneyed men, bought a great portion of the grain offered yesterday, evidently believing that they had a good thing, and there is little doubt that a portion of the immense decline sustained in consequence of the exchement will be recovered from when the market assumes its nor mal condition.

There are some twelve firms outside those

directly engaged in the corner who are known to have been badly shaken. Something like twelve or fifteen others have lost severely by the transaction, but will, in all propability, be able to continue their business without more serious trouble than that of borrowing money from their friends. It is doubless true, however, that the commission men, as a class, have suffered more from this corner than they did by the great fire, as their business losses on that occasion chiefly consisted of loss of office furniture and the books in which their

accounts were kept. THE GENERAL EFFECT

of the collapse will be this: The country is of the collapse will be this: The country is full of wheat that has been prepared for market and cannot be sent forward. For the next two or three days the wheat already loaded on cars will be coming in, and there will be no buyers, and the poor fellows in the country who have bought this wheat from the farmers will lose most heavily. Shipments are very seldom made direct by the farmer. He brings his grain to the country station by the wagon load at a time, and it is bought by a man whose business it is to buy up until he can obtain enough, not for one car load, but man whose ousiness it is to only up that he can obtain enough, not for one car load, but for half a dozen or a train. This operator generally protects bimself by selling ahead, agreeing to deliver so much during a month, and contracting with the farmer to furnish him so much grain. A great deal of the grain that is now being forwarded to market belongs to these men, who have sold it at a high prior in advance, and paid the farmers for it a correspondingly high price. Hence their losses will be heavy. Many of the country operators may be compelled to retire gracefully from business. As a class, they are even as essential to the farmer in helping him to market with his grain as the commission. ontracting with the farmer to jurnish him so even as essential to the farmer in helping him to market with his grain as the commission men in this city. They are more so in the winter, when these commission men take large orders to send car-loads of grain directly East without its touching a Chicago elevator at all, and large portions passing around Chicago by the various cut-offs without even entering the limits of the city. Many of the commercial men in this city will be affected as badly as the country operators referred to. They have sold this grain for the parties in the country, and will be expected to stand between their principals and the parties for whom they sold. In many cases their transactions are covered by deposits of margins, but this is far from being universally the case, and even where margins have been deposited to cover such a big drop as has occurred to cover such a big drop as has occurred during yesterday and the previous day.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

The Belfast Troubles Ended.

London, August 26.
The reinforcements which had started for Belfast have been recalled, as the trouble The Spanish Radicals Defeated.

MADRID, August 26.
Additional returns from the provinces of elections for members of the Cortes have been received. They show that two-thirds of the

successful candidates are members of the Government party. The Radicals supported the government.

The Geneva Arbitrators. GENEVA, Angust 26. The court of arbitrators reassembled at half-past twelve this afternoon and adjourned, after a three hours' sersion, to meet again Thursday noon. As usual, the sersion was held with closed doors. Only the five arbitrators were present. The absence of the English and American counsel and agents indicates that the consideration of the general question has been concluded, and that the

question has been concluded, and that the final work of the board has been reached. POLITICAL NOTES BY TELEGRAPH

Where Charles O'Conor Stands.

NEW YORK, August 26. NEW YORK, AUGUST 20.

The Herald of this morning says: "It is reported on good authority that Mr. Charles O'Conor has addressed a letter to the Louisville Convention of straight-out Democrats, prohibiting the use of his name by them for the Presidency or any other office." Mr. O'Conor says that 'the fee simple of the world" would not induce him to accept the

The Sun says: "Charles O'Conor, in an in-terview with James McKenna, who asked him if he would become the Democratic and Liberal canoidste for Governor of New York, replied that he did not seek the nomination but would accept it nominated." The West Virginia Election.

WHERLING, August 26.
Thirty-three counties give Jacobs a majority of six thousand. The result upon the consoli dation is doubtful.

THE PLAGUE IN THE EAST. BOMBAY, August 27, via London, 26. Asiatic choiers has appeared in the Valley

Cashmere, and is reported to be raging

vith great violence. THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 26. Clear weather generally continues on Tues-ay over the Southern States east of the Misissippi.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

There were eight deaths in St. Louis yes-terday from the heat, which was unabated. Four cases of sunstroke occurred at Mem-

phis, Tenn., yesterday.

-Mary l'esales, mother superior at Xavier
Convent, Bangor, Malue, is dead.

-Seven small fires occurred in St. Louis esterday. Four firemen were prostrated by the heat. Thermometer 98 to 100.

Ralph Ingersoll, a lawyer, and former minister to Russia under President Polk, died at New Haven, Conn., yesterday, aged eighty-

-At Fort Wayne, yesterday, a horse at tached to a buggy was struck by a thunderboli and knocked into a canal from the tow-path. Iwo occupants of the buggy were drowned. -Alderman McMullen, of Philadelphia, who holds the stakes for the Mace-O'Baldwin prize fight, refuses to give them up until the brul

ers have had their set-to. —A fire occurred yesterday morning, in the bonded warehouse of Charles Zust, No. 8 Washington street, New York. The loss, which falls principally upon importers of liquors, will aggregate a quarter million dol-lars. The origin of the fire was accidental.

THE COURSE OF THE STAPLE.

The New York Cotton Market.

[rom the Financial Chronicle.]

NEW YORK, August 23. The market the past week has been varia erable firmness, and prices have, in fact, advanced ic., as compared with last Friday, low midding uplands closing to-night at 21c. on the spot and 20 5 16 to 18; for septemost to December. During the first half of the week, however, the market ruled very dull the sales of cotton on the spot the three day the sales of collon on the spot the three days ending Tuesday night aggregating only 3628 bales, mainly for consumption, and 16,200 bales for inture delivery. But on Wednessay, with stronger accounts from Liverpool, there was a fair degree of activity for export, and

was a fair degree of servicy in export, and prices advanced ic., the demand for inture delivery still continuing small, and prices were without general advance.

On Thursday the market for spot cotton was again better, middling uplands closing at 22c, with a large business for export and consumption; but for future deliveries there was less buoyancy—while cotton on the spot had advanced to since Tuesday, he improve-ment in contracts was not more than 1-16 to ic. To-day the buoyancy was checked, influenced, in part, probably by the failure at Lon-

don. There was less demand, and at the close was irregular-firm for spots, but some decline in contracts, and less activity generally. The prices for intures last reported were (basis middling:) 20 5 16c for September, 19 15 16 for October, 18 13-16 for November, 18 for December, and 18 for January. The total sales of this description for th week are 40 000 bales. For immediate delivrs, the total sales foot up this week 11,688 bales, lacluding 4122 for export, 7220 for consumption, 116 for speculation, and 100 in tran-

-Dr. Wm. Cloud, of Beckhamville, Chester County, died on Wednesday last. He was quite advanced in years, being eighty-six at the time of his death.

ALADDIN IN CALIFORNIA.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

TRANSMUTING BASE METALS INTO PURE GOLD.

A Chemist's Wonderful Discovery-Half a Million of Dollars Manufactured in Two Months-The Coin Pronounced the Purest Gold Ever Put in a Cru-

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, August 11.] The following story as reported to us has much of romance in it, but the future may demonstrate its truth, revolutionize commerce, and make the possessors of the marvellous tallsman the ventable Midas of the nineteenth century. It is no less than the dis-covery of a chemical process, which, when applied to base metals, transmutes them into gold—pure, shining, veritable gold. The ru-mor of the diamond discoveries in Arizona have somewhat precipitated the disclosure of have somewhat precipitated the disclosure of the facts we are about to relate, and though at the risk of breaking fath with our informant, we consider his statement too important to be withheld from the public.

THE MODERN MIDAS Some three m intis ago a pials looking man, of American birth, presented himself at one of our leading banks and solicited an interview with the manager. The banker was very much occupied with his cares, overburdened with ofters of paper for discount, and harassed with the prospects of losses on loans for which he held collateral in the shape of mining stocks, seemly descending on his hands. He surroyed seemly descending on his hands. He surveyed his supposed customer, and almost before the first words of salutation had tallen from the

nest words of salutation had fallen from the newcomer's lips, he said:
"No, sir; cau't do it. Very sorry, but have gone beyond our limit to accommodate our own customers. Doing nothing on the outside to-day, at any rates."

to-day, at any rates."

The stranger made no reply, but deposited a leathern value on the banker's desk, opened and took from it a mass of dingy metal, looking half like copper and half like brass, and handed it to him. The man of money examily ed it curiously, and returned it, saying he was no judge of mineral substances, and had no time to study this particular specimen. A CONFIDENTIAL PERSON'S JUDGMENT.

A CONFIDENTIAL PERSON'S JUDGMENT.

The stranger asked him if he would know gold if he saw it; and, if not, would he be kind enough to send for some confidential person, on whose judgment he could rely, to askey and determine the quality and value of his lump of metal. The proposition was reluctably accessed to. One of our most prominent askeyers was summoned, and after *xamining the substance and inquiring, with visible excitement, where it came from, and receiving no satisfaction, departed, taking it with him, promising to report on it the next day but one no satisfaction, departed, taking it with him, promising to report on it the next day but one at noon. Punctually at the appointed time the three men met at the bank. The assayer produced the metal, which had been run into the form of a bar, and had all the appearance

of the ordinary gold ingot of commerce.
"That looks like gold," said the banker.
"It is gold," said the assayer, "nearly a
thousand fine—the purest I have ever put in ANOTHER SEARCHING TEST.

The stanger said nothing. The others plied him with questions concerning the source from which it came. He civily, but firmly declined to furnish any information, requesting them, as a further test of its graulurness, to send it to the mint in this city for coinage. To this they assented, and the bar was sent, with other bars, to the mint. It was there again submitted to the tests usual in such cases, and the next day lie value was returned in double eagles—something more than eight thousand dollars—which was placed to the credit of the now decidedly interesting stranger. For nearly a week noteresting stranger. For nearly a week no-thing was seen of him or heard of him. The banker was in a fever of excitement. He could think of nothing but the owner of the gold. He ran over all the mining news of the public press for some record of a strike in the gold producing districts; and, if the truth must be told, he wished for some intelligence of an audacious robbery of the treasure-box of an up-country stage, or of the rifling of friend should play a prominent part.

A SECOND INSTALMENT. So well satisfied was to the correctness of this latter conjecture that he was on the point of advertising the possession by him, under peculiar circumstances, of a large quantity of refined gold, when the depositor appeared bringing with him a much larger piece of the same metal as formerly, which, piece of the same metal as formerly, which, with some ceremony and dignity, he submitted for inspection. This was done, and then the stranger inquired if the banker was entirely satisfied of its grauteness.

"Perfectly, perfectly," was the answer. "It is gold. Where did you get it?"

"I MADE IT MYSELF." It is no wonder that the amazing disclosure almost unmanned the listener. The stranger

qui-tly said:
"I mad-it myself;" and after a pause he
"I mad-it myself;" by the ton, I can added: "I can make it by the ton. I can freight aship with it within a month from the time I have enlarged my present laboratory, as I am now about to do."

The banker piled him with questions as to

The banker piled him with questions as to its locality, and with prayers to be permitted to visit the scene of his marvelious labors, but to no purpose. He then held up before the discoverer the power which they would wield in the community, the vast possessions which they might acquire, and the certainty of making together a fame unequalited since the world began. He represented to him the impossibility of concealment, except with the aid of one situated like himself, who could turn this new accession into the now steady money tides of commercial exchanges and money tides of commercial exchanges and swell without destroying them. He attempted to show him the danger to himself from the chagrin of those whose values he might im-pair or destroy, and the need of caution in utilizing for himself his terrible secret.

THE SECRET NOT DISCLOSED. His hearer sat with imperturbable counte-nance until the close of the banker's harangue, and then replied: "I will make you the depository of my gold.

You may control its issue, and we will together share the power it brings. But my process must remain forever in my own heart. I shall never reveal it. I will bring you in a very f. w days more than you have now in your vaults. My laboratory is near the New Park, in a building which would at ract no attention, building which would at ract no attention, save it in its dilapidated appearance. I was at work there during the most of the past winter, and have by degrees succeeded in making myself quite comfortable without attracting attention. I have several wass of access to it, and never use the same way twice in succession. I a limit I have experienced some fear of discovery and attack, but my some lear of discovery and attack, but my guards are my dogs, and they are faithful and allent. There is now more danger than ever in the increasing volume of my product, which will need other means of transporting raw material and bringing it back in the shape of gold than this old values and my hands."

THE CHEMIST'S LABORATORY. THE CHEMIST'S LABORATORY.

He then turned to a convenient table and wrote a few lines, which he availed in an envelope and handed to the banker.

"There is the direction to my retreat. I shall return in a week with more gold, and if I fall to come you may know some evil has befallen me. Then come to me."

The banker promised faithful observance of the teleposters.

the injunction, and with many protesiations of mu us fidelity and good will they parted. The paper has never been opened and the

manufacturer of gold has steadily and punc-tually real peared, bringing his weekly enor-mous additions to the bullion of the bank. It is said that more than haif a million have been manufactured within the past two months and deposited in the bank. THE MANUFACTURED COIN IS CIRCULATION.

deposited in the bank.

THE MANUFACTURED COIN IN CIRCULATION.

Some of it has been converted into coin and put in circulation. Many of our readers who believe they are handing the products of our gold mines, now daily receive and pay out this substance, created from base metals by one of our most unobtrusive citizens. Some of it has been run into the customary form of bare, and, stamped with the brand and records of our most iamous refinery, and has been shipped most iamous refinery, and has been shipped institution on a colossal scale, to be established on the comparatively small beginning institution on a colossal scale, to be established on the comparatively small beginning institution on a colossal scale, to be established on the comparatively small beginning of one of our noted banks, and the effort will be made to make you francisco the centre of all commercial exchanges and the great depository of the products of the world. The scheme is year, proportioned to the power which two men hold in their grasp. It is frightful to reflect what may be the result of their ambition, if it should pass beyond its present reasonable limits.